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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THAW LAWYERS IN NEW ROW

STRONG EFFORT BEING MADE TO GET DELMAS OUT.

Statement He Planned to Give Out in Called Off and There Are Lively Conferences -Family to Settle the Discussion Today -Mrs. Thaw, Sr., Disowns McPike.

There is more friction among the lawyers for Harry K. Thaw. It has yet to be decided by the Thaw family whether Delphin Michael Delmas of California is to remain in the case. It is known that at least four of the other Thaw lawyers are in favor of Mr. Delmas being dropped. The final decision will be made by the Thaw family to-day.

Just what the dissatisfaction with Mr. Delmas is could not be learned. Early vesterday morning Mr. Delmas issued a statement or wanted to issue a statement about the case. This came to the attention of Clifford W. Hartridge, who has been appearing for Thaw for some time. Mr. Hartridge was very much disturbed. The statement of Henry C. McPike, Delmas's partner, on Friday, in which he criticised the attitude of District Attorney Jerome and made some reference to the introduction of testimony, was not particularly pleasing to some of the other lawyers, and especially to Mrs. William Thaw, the prisoner's mother.

After Mr. Hartridge had obtained an idea of the statement he summoned Lawvers Dan O'Reilly, A. Russell Peabody and ohn B. Gleason. At that time Lawyer McPike had been asked about Friday's interview, but he denied ever having given it. The other lawyers seemed to be satisfied that the interview was genuine.

After the lawyers had talked it over they marched in a body on Mr. Delmas's office. The report then was that the four lawyers were going to demand of Mr. Delmas that Mr. McPike be squelched. But the interview with Mr. Delmas was a very long one It started before 4 o'clock and it was after 7 o'clock last night before it was over Lawyers Hartridge, Peabody, O'Reilly and Gleason went over to Mr. Hartridge's office. where there was another brief conference. When it was over Mr. Gleason went up

to the Lorraine to see Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Mr. Hartridge went to call on Mrs. William Thaw. Both lawyers presented to the two women their views about Mr. Delmas. No definite action was decided upon. but it was decided to hold a conference of the members of the Thaw family to-day. when the whole thing will be talked over. It is said that in Mr. Delmas's statemen as prepared there was criticism of Mr. Delmas's colleagues. After the other lawyers had talked with Mr. Delmas it was denied that he had made any statement. When the reporters questioned Mr. Delmas he said:

"The only statement I have made to-day concerns the question of the appointment of a lunacy commission in this case. I say that if such an application is made it will be fought to the finish. From Mr. Jerome's attitude I do not believe that he has any intention of asking for the appointment of

The fact that Mr. Delmas was anxious to say something about the case of which the other lawyers didn't approve is not the only thing that has caused friction. It seems that there was an arrangement for the Thaw lawyers to meet in the Tombs at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and talk before 11 o'clock the other lawyers go word from Mr. Delmas that he had been delayed, and wouldn't they postpone the meeting for about an hour?

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw appeared at the Tombs. A nessenger from Mr. Delmas's office was waiting there. He spoke to her, but she paid little attention. He spoke to he again, but she started for the gate to go up to her husband's cell, saying that it was Saturday and that she wouldn't have much time to talk to her husband. The messenger phispered something in her ear that made her change her mind, for she turned around and went out with him. They went to Mr Delmas's office, where she had a talk with Mr. Delmas, and he went back to the Tombe

Soon after that Lawyers Gleason, Peabody and O'Reilly arrived. There was a general talk and the lawyers went away. Mrs. William Thaw called on her son after that. When Mr. Delmas was asked about

"I got to my office at 9:45 o'clock this norning. I had a clerk call up Mrs. Harry Thaw at the Lorraine and he was told that she had left. It was natural for me to suppose that she had gone to the Tombs to visit her husband. So I sent one of my clerks there, saying that I wanted to se her. She came to my office, and at that time I was in conference with Dr. Britton D. Evans. She waited for a short time and then I went to the Tombe with her."

Mr. Delmas wouldn't say what he wanted to see Mrs. Thaw about. He intimated that he had had a message from Thaw about the reports in the newspapers that Mr. Jerome was ready to ask for the appointment of a commission in lunacy. It seemed that Thaw was greatly worried about that, and so was young Mrs. Thaw. Mr. Delmas's idea was that if the two talked it over Thaw's mind would be eased. When Mr. Delmas talked with Thaw it was in the counsel room at the Tombs and young Mrs. Thaw was not present,

The other lawyers were not particularly pleased when they learned that young Mrs. Thaw had been at Mr. Delmas's office They heard of this as soon as they got to the Tombs. Then came Mrs. William Thaw, who was not in a very pleasant frame of mind. She was much concerned over the McPike interview and wanted to know all about it. As a result she wrote out this

tridge to make public: "Mrs. William Thaw wishes it understood that the lawyers retained as counsel by her son are Messrs. Hartridge, Peabody, Gleason, Delmas and O'Reilly. Any one else sitting by courtesy at the counsel's table and making statements in advance of evidence does so without warrant and it must be regarded as a breach of confiden if such statements are founded on fact. Mrs. Thaw is moved to say this because of the publication of methods of the defence. er assumed or real."

All the lawyers except Mr. Delmas say that Mr. McPike has never been retained

in the case. There was a story yesterday PINEMURST SPECIAL SOS P. M.

that he would not be in court on Monday, at least not at Thaw's table. The lawyers said they didn't know whether or not he would be there.

It became known yesterday that the Thaws wanted Charles E. Hughes as chief counsel. This was about the time that Mr. Hugher was talked of as a candidate for Governor. It is said that Mrs. William Thaw was ready to pay as much as \$250,000 to Mr. Hugher to take charge of the case

Another story of the Thaw side is that all the evidence for the prisoner was turned over to John E. Parsons some time ago, and that he said, after examining it, that there was a very good defence.

All the lawyers refused to say anything last night about what happened at the talk in Mr. Delmas's office. It is known that some pretty warm things were said on both sides. Mr. McPike did not take part in the conference. Mr. McPike is very considerate. He told in court the other day how he had to look after Mr. Delmas, who, he said, had not become acclimated. It was the morning of "the seavy snowstorm and they started downtown for the trial. Mr. McPike said that Mr. Delmas had on very light shoes and he walked ahead to tramp down the snow. When he got to the court room he explained that he had been so anxious about the welfare of Mr. Delmas that he had not moticed that he had lost one of his rubbers. Mr. Delmas takes good care of himself. He always wears a shawl over his knees in

Mr. Delmas said yesterday that Dr. Evans would be the first witness called on Monday morning. Then Dr. Wagner will be called. After that an effort will be made to get Thaw's will in evidence This will be opposed by Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome spent yesterday in preparing for the cross-examination of the defence's witnesses. He took to his home a lot of papers and documents to get ready for the cross-examination of Dr. Evans.

BITTER THAW TRIAL COMMENT, Paris Thinks President's Action Desputie -French Virtue "Vindicated."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

PARIS, Feb. 16 .- It is safe to say that no merican sensational trial has ever received so much attention in the French press as that of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, and various are the comments the whole process has rovoked. President Roosevelt's action ooking to the exclusion from the mails of newspapers printing disgusting details of the testimony is made the basis of a long article in the Gaulois, which says no overeign in Europe, unless it be the Czar or the Sultan, has the power to do what the American Chief Executive did.

As for France, where the President elected for seven years, if the President thought of poking his nose into a parallel affair the people would quickly send him back where he could confine himself quietly to his studies It is necessary, says the paper, in order to be elected for four years by the freest people in the world to conduct oneself as a veritable despot. To avoid the failure of morality, President Roosevelt does not besitate to declare if not for a failure at least for a judicial liquidation of liberty. Gil Blas after ironically remarking.

"Imagine President Fallières interdicting and expurgating such an account," obthat immorality for Americans lies vicious at your leisure, observes the writer, so that nobody knows it. That this is not hypocrisy the French will never admit.

Another writer, mentioning the details of the testimony given, as he says, rather pertly, describes them as exotic tales of which Italy in former centuries was supposed to possess the secret. The write says he knows no literature coarser than that for which "we are now indebted to New York, where its nastiness is criticised with an insistence unequalled save in the fervid ndignation of the severe Puritans." He thinks that reading all this may possibly modify the sentiment of merciful pity which Americans are in the habit of professing for the modern Babylon, otherwise Paris where they come to amuse themselves and go home with awful tales of its depravity as

compared with Yankee purity. "Now," he adds with just a touch of scorn, "we know something of the saintliness of these Yankee manners and the role of demi-vierge, a rôle exclusively American This tale interests me little, but it seems to me it has torn the veil from Anglo-Saxor hypocrisy and is not unpleasant to a Parisian who believes that there is more morality in France than in nations that are always proclaiming their innocence." This article s entitled "Chaste America."

BUTTE'S HELLO STRIKE OVER Telephone Girls Gain Most of the Der They Made on the Company.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 16.-A settlement of the telephone strike was made to-day by the intervention of the Butte Business Men's Association and the Butte Central Labor Council. The Rocky Mountain Bell Tele phone Company conceded nearly everything that the girls demanded. The only thing compromised was the advance of 10 per cent. in wages demanded. The girls agreed to accept 6 per cent., which makes their wages \$56 a month. They get the eight hour day and service must be continuous. Telephone service was re-

be continuous. Telephone service was re-stored this afternoon.

There is no change in the newspaper situation and the four dailies are still sus-pended. The striking pressmen are willing to return to work at the old scale, but machine operators and printers refuse to accept a reduction of 50 cents a day or to set more than 3,000 ems for less than \$6 a day. All other union men and newspaper employees are against the printers and they have not the sympathy of any

LIE PASSED IN A CONVENTION. Delegates Making Oklahoma's Constitution

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 16 .- The lie was passed between Delegates Baker and Haskell and a personal encounter between the two members enlivened the proceedings of constitutional convention to-day. In debate over the adoption of the railroad report Mr. Baker accused Mr. Haskell of being a railroad representative. "You're a contemptible liar!" shouted Haskell.

"You are a liar, too," retorted Baker. Haskell picked up a hearted Haskell picked up a heavy paperweight and hurled it at Baker, who dodge 1 and replied with an inkstand.

The sergeant-at-arms and assistants separated the combatants and quelled the uproar that followed.

LOW RATES TO MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND OTTAWA AND RETURN.
Tickets on sale February 19 to 21, by New York
Central Lines. Agents will give full information.

ST. AUGUSTINE, PALM BEACH & MIAMI. AUGUSTA & SUMMERVILLE. The best way. The Southern's Palm Limited.

HELD FOR A MOTHER'S MURDER

MRS. WALLAU IS A PRISONER -POISON IN THE DEAD BODY

and in the Wine the Daughter Sent Up to the Invalid-It Was Biebloride of Mercury, of Which There Was Plenty in the House for Disinfeeting-Arrest at Night.

Mrs. Lottie Wallau, only daughter of the late Mrs. Ida Binge, was arrested at 10:45 last night on the charge of murdering ber mother with posson. The warrant was issued by Coroner Acritelli. Mrs. Wallau was taken into custody at her residence, 68 East Eightieth street, and taken to the East Sixty-seventh street police station. She will be arraigned to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. before the Coroner's court, with Coroner Acritelli presiding. The arrest was made by County Detectives Reardon and Brennen.

The warrant is the result of the autopsy performed by Coroner's Physician Schultze on the body of Mrs. Bings in the presence of Coroner Acritelli, Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, Drs. Ewing and Elser, who were retained by the defendant, and Drs. Witthaus and De Gay, who were retained by the District Attorney's office. Drs. Witthaus and De Gay took the kidneys and liver for examination, and found in them bichloride of mercury in considerable quantities. An information was then drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Corrigan charging murder in the first degree.

It is the belief of Assistant District Atorney Corrigan, on the information given by Mrs. Elizabeth Devine, the trained nurse employed by Mrs. Binge, that Mrs. Wallau administered champagne from time to time to Mrs. Binge in the course of treatment. Samples of this champagne were taken from the bottle, some of the contents of which Mrs. Wallau had poured out, and were submitted to Dr. Peter T. Austen, chemist for the Board of Trade, and to Dr. de Gay. Both physicians reported that in those samples were large portions of bichloride of mercury, otherwise known as corrosive sublimate.

The information continues that Assistant District Attorney Corrigan had seen the body of Mrs. Binge and that he was present at the autopsy performed by Dr. Schultze. and that he had been informed by Dr. Witthaus that the latter had found in parts of the intestines mercury in considerable quantities. On this information the warrant was

Edward Lauterbach has been retained as counsel by Mrs. Wallau. Miss Devine, the nurse went to the Diatrict Attorney's office on February 5 and made a statement in which she said that on January 28 the patient's condition was such that Miss Florence Cleveland, another

ssued and the arrest followed at 10:45 P. M.

trained nurse, was called. Miss Cleveland was told by Dr. Gluck to administer champagne during the night. The patient vomit d twice after taking the wine and then Miss Cleveland tasted the champagne and later drank a glass of it. It made her vomit and left a bitter

Miss Cleveland, according to the statement, was ill the remainder of the night and declared that she had been poisoned by the champagne. The next day she left the house, taking with her a sample of the champagne which was examined by Dr. Austen. Miss Devine said that she also secured a sample of the wine and took it to Dr. de Kay. Miss Cleveland is said to have substantiated all of Miss Devine's

Mrs. Binge died on February 8 at her home, 68 East Eightieth street. Before her death it had been reported to the District Attorney's office that there was something uspicious about her illness. A nurse who had been in attendance on Mrs. Binge was summoned to the District Attorney's office and questioned by Assistant District Attorney Smyth. Thereafter a representative of the District Attorney's office was at Mrs. Binge's home up to the time of her death.

Mrs. Binge died about 11:30 o'clock in the morning. An autopsy was ordered at once by the District Attorney's office and Coroner Acritelli. The autopsy was made by Coroner's Physician Schultze and Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus. It might be said that they were waiting for her to die.

Dr. Schultze found nothing that would lead him to state that Mrs. Binge's death was from other than natural causes. Certain organs of the body were turned over to Prof. Witthaus for chemical analysis. A part of the examination was also made by Prof. De Gay, a chemist in the laboratory of Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, former president of the Board of Health.

A week ago Mrs. Wallau was put unde \$5,000 bonds for her appearance as a witness at the inquest. It was explained that representatives of the District Attorney's office had been around her house, which annoyed her. They were withdrawn when Wallau gave the bond for her appearance at the inquest.

Since then the District Attorney's office has been continuing the investigation. A number of witnesses were examined, including Dr. Samuel Gluck, who had been Mrs. Binge's physician for a number of

A. H. STANLEY RESIGNS.

Will Become General Manager of the Underground United Railways of London.

Albert H. Stanley, general manager of Albert H. Stanley, general manager of the street railway department of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, resigned yesterday to take a similar place with the London Underground United Railways Company. Mr. Stanley has been connected with the Public Service Corporation for three and a half years, going to Newark from Detroit. He said that Speyer & Co. of New York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston are interested in the London company and it is the desire to place the system under the management. ompany and it is the desire to system under the management place the system of an experienced American railway man

No Disarmament for Germany

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Berlin, Feb. 16 .- The Government organ, Suddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz, announces that Germany is unwilling to discuss disarmament and kindred subjects at the coming Hague conference. Ger-many's view is said to be shared by other

Shot Dead on a Train by a Physician Dallas, Tex., Feb. 16.-Charles Thomas. a lumber dealer of Alvord, Tex., was shot and killed instantly to-day on a Rock Island train near Hobart by Dr. E. D. Beauchamp of Lawton, Okla. The shooting occurred over family troubles that began in Mangus, Okla., several years ago. Beauchamp was taken to the Bohart jail. PHYSICIAN GUILTY OF MURDER. EIGHTEEN DIE of Widow's Death.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 16 .- Following one of the most stubbornly contested legal battles ever fought in Tennessee courts the jury trying Dr. J. Herman Feist of Nashville for the murder of Mrs. Rose Mangrum has brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Mangrum was a widow in good circumstances, and Dr. Felst, as her attendng physician, came to know many of the details of her private affairs. Although having a large practice, the doctor, who was a "high roller," was continually in need of funds. On December 19, 1905, Mrs. Mangrum disappeared. A few days prior she had drawn \$1,400 from a Nashville bank and had announced her intention of going to Chicago for a visit On the evening of December 19 she left her boarding place to take a trolley car to the railway station and was never afterward seen alive. For a time her absence was attributed to the belief that she was in Chicago, but soon the fact became known that she had never reached that city, and no train crew running out of Nashville could recall any such pas-

Finally a man was found who saw Dr. Feist and the widow together on the streets On January 25, 1906, a body was found in the river at Cairo which was identified as that of Mrs. Mangrum. It was recalled by the police that Feist was the last person to be seen with her living and that he had deposited \$500 in the same sort of money that the widow had drawn from the bank

The doctor was then arrested on suspicton The body had floated 200 miles down the Cumberland River and more than sixty niles down the Ohio. This journey occupled thirty-eight days.

The evidence on which Dr. Feist has been convicted is entirely circumstantial, and his attorneys will move for a new trial and should they fail in that will appeal.

BARRED FROM HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. E. L. Hunt Not Likely to Preach

Again in Noble Street Church The pulpit of the Noble Street Presby erian Church in Brooklyn will be occupied to-day by the Rev. Wallace Pinker in place of the Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, the temporary pastor, who has been named as corespondent in the divorce proceedings instituted in Washington by Charles C. Bassett against his wife, Fannie Rice Bassett. Donald A. Manson, the clerk of the church ession, said yesterday that he had not received the resignation of Mr. Hunt. In fact, he added, he didn't see where a resignation was necessary as Mr. Hunt had not been the permanent pastor, having been simply a holdover.

An official of the church said: "It can safely be said that the Rev. Mr Hunt will not preach in our church any more. The recent disclosures were such that under the circumstances he couldn't continue as the pastor. Some time ago, when this unfortunate matter first came before the public, Mr. Hunt assured the church people that at the proper time he would be vindicated and then make a statement. We had every confidence in him, and at the annual meeting of the church session, recently held we decided when his vindication came to give him a unanimous call to the pastorate. We had all hoped that things would adjust themselves, but they have not come out right and I don't think Mr. Hunt will appear in

our church again." The aged mother of the clergyman still occupies the church parsonage at 140 Noble

COLLEGES MENACED BY FEVER. Phirteen Cases at Williams, Three at Har-

vard-Wheaton Seminary Closed. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 16 .- While not yet closed officially Williams College is facing a serious scarlet fever epidemic. In the event of a further spread it is probable that the college authorities will consider it better to close the institution until danger is past. There are thirteen known cases and five more supposed cases that are being carefully watched. Many of the afflicted students room in the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house, and that building

has been quarantined. The cases among the students have been traced almost to a certainty to one milk dealer, whose business has been stopped This dealer supplied cream at the fraternity house at the time a scarlet fever patient was being nursed in his home, the case not having been reported to the Board of Health. One additional case developed to-day, Stearne, '09, being stricken. Horax, the star runner of Williams, was slated to take part in athletic games in Troy and Boston, but because of the quarantine restric tions he will not be able to leave the fra-

ternity house. He is not ill, however. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 16.-Harvard College is the latest institution to be hit by the epidemic of scarlet fever, three cases being reported to-day. Although the strictest secrecy is being observed, it was learned this morning that the names of the victims are Richard M. Hallett, '08, 30 Magazine street, Cambridge; R. E. L. Kittredge, '07, 60 Kirkland street, Cambridge, and Robert E. McMath, '08, 68 Kirkland street,

Cambridge, who comes from Rochester, N.Y. NORTON, Mass., Feb. 16.-Wheaton Seminary has been closed for an indefinite time owing to a serious epidemic of scarlet fever among the students. About thirty are thus afflicted, and the seminary is in quarantine Trained nurses from the Morton Hospital in Taunton have been sent to the care of

the patients. HITCH OVER WESSON WILL.

Executors Think Rule of Perpetuity Interferes With It-\$20,000,000 Involved. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.-The executors of the will of the late Daniel B. Wesson. the multimillionaire pistol manufacturer, have filed a bill asking for the construction by the Court of two clauses in the will which they believe are contrary to the law against perpetuities. These clauses provide that the executors shall divide the proceeds of the estate equally between the "four branches of the family," including the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and their husbands and wiv referred to are contrary to the rule of per-

petuity, which is in substance that a person in his will cannot tie up an estate for more than the duration of "lives in being and twenty-one years thereafter." Mr. Wesson died last August. His estate was variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. and included a \$2,000,000 mansion and the great Smith and Wesson revolver factory, the bus nos of which is continued under the direction of his sons, Joseph and Walter Wessor, for the bin sit of the heirs.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: Se Hamburg, Naples, February 1

IN HARLEM WRECK

New Electric Train Jumps Track Near Bedford Park Station.

ALL BUT FOUR WERE WOMEN.

Four Cars Filled With New York **Business Men and Matinee**m goers in Wreck.

Train Running at High Speed Had Just Rounded a Curve When the Rear Coach Snapped Off and Dragged Three Others With It-Dead and injured Ground to Pleces and Strewn Along the Read for Blocks-Railroad Authorities Suggest That Broken Axle Caused the Disaster -The Third Rail Fire Quickly Put Out.

An electric suburban train on the Harlem division of the New York Central, known as the Brewster local, which left the Grand Central Station at 6:13 o'clock last night. umped the track just above the Bedford Park station in The Bronx. Four accommodation coaches, in which were 240 passengers, were burled down an embankment, turning over and over.

Eighteen of the passengers were killed. Of these all but four were women. Of the others in the car few if any escaped injury. Most of the passengers were New York business men who live at White Plains. Valhalla, Mount Kisco, Chappaqua and other points along the Harlem division and women returning from the Saturday matinées

The train, which was made up of two elecric engines, a combination baggage and smoking car and four wooden passenger cars, was scheduled to run as an express to White Plains and as a local from there to Brewster.

The train was in charge of Motorman Edward R. Rogers and his assistant, George A. Jacobs. The conductor was L. W. Hop- figures and scraps of timber and steel.

The Materman Arrested

Rogers, who lives in Wakefield, was arrested and was locked up in the Bronz Park station. His assistant, Jacobs, was at the same time that they arrived, firenot arrested, but the Coroner took his name and address.

Ira A. McCormick, general superintendent of the railroad said that an examination of the live motor car showed that a small wheel on the left side had come off. The wheel was found alongside the track near 204th street. The motor car went along without any jar in spite of that. It was found also afterward that the third rail and the two others had twisted up

under the wrecked cars. After Motorman Rogers had been arrested he said there were two men on the motor car besides himself and his assistant. The guests were Jefferson Davis, an operating inspector and a division superintendent named Bronson. He said he took the curve fast, but had no orders to do it slower.

Train Going at High Speed.

It was delayed slightly in going through the railroad yards and didn't get under good headway until after the yards had been passed. Then, according to the passengers, the engineer opened up and sent the train along at a terrific speed. Passengers said that the speed wasn't much less than a mile a minute and at least forty miles an hour. The train had stopped at 125th street and was not to make another stop until White Plains was reached.

The track near 201st street turns a sharp curve. The train sped around the curve apparently without slackening speed and with such a swerve that cards on tables in the smoking car were swept onto the

Last Car Shot Off the Track.

The entire train with the exception of the rear car had cleared the curve when this coach was snapped off the track. The car turned on its side and went grinding along the outside track, on which it had fallen, for 200 yards. Then the pull upon the three other wooden coaches ahead of it became so great that one by one they also left the rails and turned over.

As these four cars were dragged along the rails they were literally ground to pieces and passengers on them were fairly shaken to death like a rat in the jaws of a terrier. Before the motorman could stop his train the two motor cars also had been pulled off the rails, but remained standing, as did the smoker

Dead Strewn Along for Blocks. The dead and injured were strewn all the way from 201st street on under the Woodlawn iron bridge at 204th etreet, and then to 207th street, where the train finally came to a stop. For a distance of more than 1,000 feet the tracks were strewn with parts of the bodies of the dead.

time before some of them are identified. The four cars were good for nothing but kindling when they came to a stop.

When in Washingt n. D. C., Stop at the Shoreham, leading fashional Metropolitan Standard of Excellence, and European Pho-

Their sides had been ripped out, floors every time a stretcher appeared under the ground up and roofs torn off from collision

with an embankment alongside the track. Near the point where the wreck occurred s the residence of Christian Sherding, which looks down the embankment to the tracks. Even before the train reached there the screams of injured men and women and the crashing of wood were heard from down the track. When it was seen that the accident was serious Sherding sent his fifteen-year-old son, Edward, to the Bronx Park station, five blocks away, with the first word of the wreck. Immediately word was sent around to the hospitals, reserves were called up, the New York Central notified and The Bronx Coroners summoned.

Next Train Pressed Inte Service. The next train to reach the scene was a

White Plains local which had left the Grand Central Station a short time after the Brewster train. It came to a stop just in time to prevent running off the torn up tracks at 201st street, and it was instantly turned into a hospital train. The train had been crowded, and the passengers, many of whom had friends on the wrecked train: hurried in among the rescue party and added to the confusion. Into the Sherding house and a number of other detached dwellings in the neighborhood many of the injured were carried. Here the advance guard of the surgeons found them and ministered to their hurts.

Third Rall Strikes Cars.

The third rail, which had been ripped up for many feet, had penetrated the wooden cars in places and the sputtering which followed threatened to burn the wreckage before the dead and injured could be removed. The first firemen to respond to the fire call had little trouble quenching the flames

Hurrying to the Rescue.

The first sound that came from the dark gully where the train was whipping itself to ffinders was a succession of crashes sharp and quick like the rapid snapping of whip. Then the cries of the injured, rising above the snapping of timbers and the rasping of iron.

Those who happened to be crossing the viaduct over the tracks at 207th street and the people in the houses on the right of the embankment blundered down the steep sides of the cut in the dark in the direction of the noise. There was no light save a reddening flicker where fire was burning under the smoking car. Twisted rails and broken car ends almost blocked the path of the rescuers. For 200 yards from the point where the train first jumped the track to the rear end of the last overturned car the trackside was strewn with twisted

The police of the Tremont station found lanterns and pushed their way through the crowd about the wreck toward the twisted mass on the tracks. Almost men came down the side of the cliff with axes and hand extinguishers and went to

work at the blaze in the smoking car. Temperary Hospital.

It was only when the reserves from the Bronx Park station, under command of Capt. McGlynn, and squads of other police from every station north of Harlem arrived on the scene that the work of rescue began to be at all systematized. At first there was only one doctor on the scene, Police Surgeon Donovan. He established a temporary dressing station near the last overturned car, and there by the light of a single lantern he gave first aid to the injured. Some were able to walk to him, carrying broken arms or with blood streaming wounds about the face. Others there were that were carried before the police surgeon on stretchers made of two pieces of timber

or on a door picked up in the wreckage. As fast as the wounded were got out they were carried up the hill to the 207th street viaduct and there placed in ambulances, which had responded to the general call sent in by the police to six hospitals. The work of rescue was difficult. In many instances the police and the volunteer workers who were first on the scene had to pry the wounded from under car seats and heavy trucks with such rough implements as they could gather from the junk heap of the wreck.

Hard Task Prying Out a Child.

In one instance two policemen and a citizen worked almost an hour to extricate a woman and her child from underneath a seat in the last car. She was Mrs. Charles Gilchrist and her daughter was Hannah. 4 years old. Mrs. Gilchrist escaped with only a long rip across her forehead. The baby, whom she had protected with her body, was absolutely unharmed.

Hardly had the procession of wounded begun to make its way up the hill when Inspector Richard Walsh and fifty extra policemen arrived. The first work that the inspector set his men to do was to clear away the crowd that blocked the gully where the wrecked train lay. The police had to use their clubs and it was an hour before they had managed to push the crowd back up the icy slope.

Long Procession of the Dead. With the wounded removed from the

scene, the police under the direction of Coroner Schwannecke began the task of removing the dead. From a livery stable near by a policeman had brought a plank runway. This was used to bridge the ten foot jump between the walled gully and the track below. One policeman stood at the top of this bridge with a lantern. For hours a procession of policemen carry-Many of the bodies picked up along the ing stretchers passed over this footway highway were so ground to pieces and so and up the bank to the place where wagons nearly stripped that it is likely to be a long were awaiting to carry the dead down to the Bronx Park police station. The crowd which packed the entrance to the gully had to be pushed back with clubs

DEWEY'S RICH OLD PORT WINE.

circle of the arc light.

Bodies Beyond Identification.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1907. Fair and slightly colder to-day; fair to-morrow.

> Many of the bodies were so mangled that aothing but fragments could be gathered ogether in one spot and ticketed for identification. Under the direction of the Coroner an attempt was made to segregate valuables and papers which might lead to identification. Duplicate checks were hastily made out on scraps of paper, and these were placed one on the body and one on the pocketbook, feather boa or letter which happened to be found nearest.

A child's red woollen mitten was tagged "No. 12" and placed on the same stretcher with a bundle which had nothing human about it except long yellow curls.

McCreary's livery stable; which stands on the bank just above the scene of the wreck, was converted into a temporary morgue during the first hours of the work of removing the dead. Here the dead were placed in rows down the long lane between the stalls of the horses. The horses soon became so restive that they threatened to break from their stalls and trample the maimed bodies on the floor. Then it was that after the first hour of confusion had passed the dead were removed to the Bronx Park police station.

The First Body Identified.

Only one identification was made during the first two hours. That was of Myron Evans, who was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and lived in White Plains. A man without a hat and with his coat partly torn from his back came into the police station and looked at the watch which Evans had in his pocket. That is Evans," he said. "His wife's pioture is in his watch, and I know her." The work of identification was made particularly slow by the fact that those killed were not residents of The Bronx and that there was, consequently, none in the vicinity who could identify them.

Speeding to Blame, Say Passengers.

Several of the survivors who gave their experiences to the police and the reporters declared in the most emphatic terms that the wreck was due to speeding. Legare Walker of Mount Kisco, who is secretary of the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, 42 Broadway, paused in his search among the dead for his sister to give vent to his strong opinion concerning responsibility

for the disaster He said: "The cars of that train were snapped off the rails just as you would snap off the cracker of a whip. The motor car was heavy. The passenger cars were light and so fast was the train going that the passenger cars were simply hurled off the rails by their own momentum. This was a pure case of criminal speeding. Why; yesterday, which was the first day that this new electric train ran way through to the up-State terminus, my friends and commented on it. To-night again we com-

mented on the same thing. "I was sitting in the smoker playing cards with three friends and the swaying of the car grew so pronounced that we had to give up our game and sat looking out the window watching the lights go by in a long blur. One of my friends said to me not fifteen minutes before the accident: 'I wonder where the first accident will be,

on this new electric line or in the subway?" Edwin C. Vandervoort of White Plains corroborated Mr. Walker's story in ragard to the speed of the train. "That train was going so fast," he said, "that I was very nervous. I was afraid that if we struck a curve we would be piled all in a heap. I understand that yesterd 17 the railroad company put into force a new schedule for the electric train service, and that an attempt was being made to cut down the time between Grand Central Station and White Plains, the first stop. When the accident happened I should judge that we were going between sixty and seventy-five miles an bour."

Narrow Escapes From Death

Some of those who escape I only with severe bruises or cuts told tales of marveilous escape. One of these was Robert Jackson. a member of the fire department of this city, and connected with Engine Company 65, who was on his way to Brewster. Jackson and Henry Feldhaus of Chappaqua, N. Y., were sitting together when the shock came Jackson was knocked unconscious. When he got his senses back he found himself tightly wedged in beneath a seat and the wheels of a truck. He smelled smoke and by turning his head he could see the flames gradually eating their way through the woodwork of the wrecked smoking car about ten feet away. The fireman started to move, when by the light of the flames he saw that his arm was stretched up to the elbow underneath the third rail.

Jackson withdrew his arm inch by inch. never daring to hurry. With his arm once free he succeeded in pushing aside the mass of wreckage that pinned him in and extricated himself. Though blood from a wound in the forehead was streaming into his eyes, he clambered up the snowy sides of the gulch to the road above. He appeared all dishevelled in a grocery storethe first man out of the wreck.

"Lead me to a firebox," he said. "There's wreck down in that damned hole, and it's burning. There are a lot of people that are roasting. They will never get out

The groceryman ran with Jackson to the firebox at 205th street and Webster avenue. where the alarm was turned in. Only one alarm was sent.

An Interrupted Card Game.

Col. Henry C. Henderson of Yonkers SHORTEST. QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE Seaboard Air Line through Pinehurst, Camden.

PLORIDA INFORMATION BUCKAU. Broadway, cor. 30th St. 3 great trains